

19. *France* being reduced in its Naval strength, it will be the interest of the *King of Great Britain*, and of the *States of the United Provinces*, to stint *France* for the future as to the number of Ships which he shall keep; as the *Pope*, the *States of Italy*, *Kingdom of Naples* and *Sicily*, *Grand Duke*, *State of Genoa*, and *Grand Master of Malta*, keep by agreement such a limited number of Gallies and Men of War; that one may not give occasion of trouble or jealousie to the other.

These Methods being observed, *France* may be compared to a man which grasps a handful of fine Sand ( in hopes to keep it; ) if he holds it loose, all runs from him; if hard, but little remains; which agreeth with the *Italian Proverb*, *Chi troppo abbraccio, poco stringe*; He who graspseth too much, retaineth but little.

Sir, I must tell you again, there is no trusting to the *Charity of France*; Incredulity is the best sinew of Wisdom; *Nihil credendo, & omnia caverdo, tibi crimus*: And the most *Christian King* will at last understand, that it's easier to make Subjects than to keep them; for men may submit to the force of Arms, but they will never obey but a just power. Present Successes are no Hostages to secure those which receive them of a perpetual Felicity, and the most uninterrupted Success cannot calcine an unjust action to the purity of Virtue. Cruel Empires, though they be absolute, are not lasting. Upon uncertain moments, do the fortune of Battles and the fate of Kingdoms depend.

But you were pleased to say, That I have no kindness for *France*; I do assure you, Sir, I have that honour and regard for *France*, that whereas now there is but *one King of France*, I wish there were *twenty*.

Sir, I am fearful I have stained too much Paper: I must with *Apelles*, *Manum de Tabula*; I beg your pardon for this interruption, and am,

Sir ,

*Your faithful Servant.*

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F I N I S.

THE

[9.]

# French Politician FOUND OUT, OR CONSIDERATIONS On the Late Pretenſions

That *FRANCE* Claims to  
*ENGLAND* and *IRELAND* ;  
and her DESIGNS and PLOTS in  
Order thereunto.

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*By a Well-wisher of his Country.*

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*LONDON,*

Printed for *Robert Harford*, at the *Angel* in  
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111

THE  
FRENCH POSITION  
TWO DAYS OUT  
AT SEA  
ENCOUNTERED  
SAILORS

ON THE CHINESE COAST  
AT THE END OF MAY AND  
IN JUNE THEY TOOK  
A VICTORY OVER THE CHINESE  
IN WHICH ONE OF THE  
SAILORS WAS KILLED



THE  
French Politician  
Found Out.

---

THE  
F I R S T  
DISCOURSE.

---

**R***Ibier, Du Chastelet, The Author of the French Politician, and other Libellers in France, have had the Confidence of late to pour out such a torrent of Injuries, shallow Pretensions, and Titles to England, that a Subject long acquainted with their Ways, thought himself bound in Duty and Faithfulness to his King and Countrey, humbly to lay some of his Observations before them; whereby it may possibly*

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possibly appear, that *France* is not so much  
~~our Friend as she of late pretended~~: That  
these Pretensions of hers are not the meer Aca-  
demick Notions of some private Speculatist, but  
the sense of their Rulers; that they do but  
watch their Opportunity to put these and o-  
ther Claims into Execution against us. And  
therefore if this be in some manner made ma-  
nifest, that we can never have a fitter op-  
portunity than now to be before-hand with  
them, in entring into a Confederacy and  
Arms, if need be, with our Neighbours, against  
these Common Enemies, least when they have  
too much weakened the rest, they become too  
strong for us alone, especially at Sea.

Let's then observe, That it hath been of late  
a Practice of *France*, to make use of such Title-  
Breachers, as her Trumpets and Heralds, a  
little before she's resolved to invade any Countrey,  
to publish some Right, forsooth, to those Na-  
tions whom next she intends to set upon a-  
gainst Right and Reason, thereby to raise  
the Valour of her own Men with the specious-  
ness of Justice in their Vndertaking; to di-  
vide the Minds and Resolutions of some on the  
future Enemies side: to suspend also the hands  
of her Neighbours, from intermeddling in a  
Quarrel which seems so plausible, or at least  
so doubtful; and that surely *France* (think they)  
cannot

cannot be unjust or rash in Actions, whereof she is ready to give such a fair Accompt to the World before-hand: And it is Prudence first to see what her Adversaries will answer her; so say they. And thus *France* leaving the Matter dormant, for a while, as if she thought no more of it; before, or as soon as her Adverse Party makes an Answer to her *Mani-festo*, she suddenly and unexpectedly comes and makes her Reply with her Sword; there's that she would be at, from the very beginning; let your Defence to her claim be never so strong and just. Tush! that was but an Amusement, and her *Inter Arma silent Leges*, scorns to be bawked with such Ponctilio's.

All observing Persons might be furnished with Proofs enough of this Maxime, in the late Conduct of *France* toward her Neighbours; but here are some whereof I had a nearer occasion than many to know the particulars.

Cardinal *Richelieu*, who as it is known first laid the Design of making his Master the Supreme Monarch of all Christendom, before he attackt *Spain*; in order thereunto encourages *Cassan* to write his Book of the *Pretensions of France*, upon all or most of the Kingdoms and Principalities of *Europe*; which he goes about to prove of each one in particular, either

ther by former Conquest, by Alliances and Successions, by Clauses in Treaties, and such other obsolete Titles. However this Pretension Writer so tickled the French Ambition, and gave such seeming Colours to those Designs they would be upon otherwise, had they no ground at all; that the Cardinal ordered a present of Sixteen thousand Livers to be given to that Author; and so sent his Generals to go and pursue with the Sword these goodly Claims and forgotten Inheritance of the French Kings.

*Arroy, Du Puy, D' Aubery, and others, had no worse recompence, and were set on before these late Wars against Germany and Flanders; for to forge Titles to these Countries their Master had with himself determined to invade. They have done it however, but were smartly answered by Lisola and Ramos; and though Monsieur D' Ambrun bragg'd then at Madrid, that Ramos was the only Man Spain had to maintain its Interest upon the point of the Devolution; but that the King of France could make out his Right at the Head of Sixty thousand Lawyers; yet his Master scorning to stand to make good this French Gasconade, rather chose to speak at the Head of more than Sixty thousand Armed Men: While his Ambassadors were thus drolling and cajolling with*

with their unwary Neighbours ; and Amusing them with fair Pretences and Promises of Proving their Right by Lawyers and Mediators. But alas ! with *France* it is too scrupulous a Nicety, so to depend on the Decisions at the Bar, or on those at *Munster*, *Breda*, or *Nimeguen* either ; her King will plead his Rights but with the Mouths of his Cannons bravely, *Alexander* like ; and he's told he hath more Right to all *Europe* than this Young *Grecian* had to *Asi.*.

For *Patru* in his New Law Book left this on Record as a perpetual Maxime to be followed by *France*, which he oft before maintained in open Parliament, *That the Word Kingdom, with them, doth comprehend generally all the Lands, Principalities, and Dominions, which Fortune, Success and the Valour of the French Monarchs, can add to the Sacred Subjection of the Flower de Luce. And as Rivers and Rivolts, by entring into the Sea, lose themselves presently, with all their particular qualities, as soon as they are incorporated to the Noble Ocean, so all conquered Provinces and Nations, do lose their peculiar Names, Priviledges, and Prerogatives, to be made Members of the First Monarchy of the VWorld, and of its Laws and Priviledges.*

Pray tell me where this Maxime will not  
B reach,

*The First Discourse.*

reach, or be made to stretch rather. For as the Habit in any unjust Course will mortifie the remorse, and check the Sense of all other Law, that may dictate the contrary; so *France*, by a long practice of following these boundless Maximes, is become as it were accustomed to think that her Conquests must be as large as her Ambition; and that those Nations do really belong to her, she and her Mercenary Pens had but a Fancy of Right unto in the beginning.

But what of all this, you'll say; these are but general Presumptions and Jealousies, when *France* puts in no Claim against *England*; I never heard of any, I can't fancy which way. Then hear further:

The fore-mentioned *Ribier* (among the rest) sets out this Title of *France* to the *English* Crown, as you may more fully see in his French Book, and in the following Discourse; And one is in right of the Dolphin *Lewis*, Son to *Philip Augustus*, who by the Popes means, and of some of the Rebell ing Lords, entred and was Crowned here in *England*, and ravaged here a good while; designing by a general Massacre of all the English Princes and Peers to shorten his Conquest: till one of his French Cabinet Councillors could not die quietly till he revealed this horrible Project to some of the English Nobility. Such a Right as

as this, with such other, the French Kings are put in Remembrance of in their Coronation Oath.

Such another Claim they lay to *Scotland* in Right of *Francis the Second*, who married *Mary Steward Queen of Scotland*; and though she had no issue by him, yet 'tis a Maxime with them, That the Crown can lose none of the Rights it once had, and that no Alienation can be made from it, but it still Reinters.

By a Sequel of the same Maxime, they go on and say, That *Ecclesia est sicut Minor*. That no Alienation can be made from the Church no more than from *Minors*. But *Ireland* belong'd to the Church of *Rome*, to which the Natives gave themselves up long ago; now the French King is Eldest Son of the Church, and her Heir: Nay it's said, tha this good Old Mother either sold or gave him that Kingdom, when she could make nothing of it her self; and may he not then claim it upon as good and better Grounds than *Spain* took and kept *Navarr* from its Lawful King, being an Heretick; of which that Wise Granam deprived him by no other Right then by that by which she pretends to disposeis Heretick Kings.

It was by that Right she sent her Nuncio to display the Banner of Rebellion in *Ireland* in 41, and another Nuncio in or about 78, to raise the same Tragedy. Was it not by this Transport

or making over of *Ireland* to her most Christian Son, that the Titular Bishop *Talbot*, undertook with others in Seventy three to prepare a Sea-Port Town in *Irelanda* by *Bribe* or *Stratagem* to Receive a French Army, and to have *Irish* e-nough secretly enlisted in a readiness to meet them; when they Attemped first to Kill the *English* Agent, who came to disclose their De-signs, and prevailed with Secretary *Perridge* and others to Post after him; *Swearing*, That if they met *Everard*, he would never come to Eng-land to tell Tales; as even Sir *Edward Hunger-ford*, who chanc'd to meet them remembers. When upon another sham Accusation they thought they had procured his Mouth to be for ever stopt in the Tower, then I say they went on still with their Design in Favour of *France*; and some others, unknown to the former, who since deserted their Camps, disclosed that the said *Talbot* and others, were in 78, carrying on the same Treachery as securely as before: And some, even in this very Month, came from *Ireland*, and Accused, as is said, before the Coun-cil, those very Persons, with other Titular French Agents, as *Plunkett*, *Molony*, &c. of which some were, as it is known, in great Favour and Correspondency with the French Court.

But supposed the *French*, had with the Papists conceived such a Design on *England* or *Ireland*, yet

yet you say the Possibility of putting it into Execution, will still hinder it and make it Abortive. That the Landing of any Forreigner would be the Uniting of all our Divided Parties together against them ; that they would be met with as Vraminous a Resolution as when they were thought to have Landed at *Purbeck Island* last Year. And besides that, we would Clap up all Papists in such a Juncure that they are disarmed : And even the French themselves are sensible of this ; therefore their Fleet and Back is Turned from us toward *Italy and Germany*.

Though it is not my Design to dispute much about the possibility of an Attempt, which I wish might be for ever impossible ; yet for conscience sake, and to remove our Countreymens too much security, I say that neither you, nor any man, can know all the Papists, French, and other disaffected, *præ-ingaged*, Innovators, and Pensioners in *England*, who *Protheus* like, can shape themselves to all Figures : therefore how can you secure them all ; how can you disarm them totally : And can you Answer for the Sentiments and Interest of all the different Parties in *England*, and specially in *Ireland*, which side they would incline ? In *Ireland*, where to one Protestant there are three Papists, can you vouch they'll sooner joyn with an English Heretick than with

with a French Catholick ? So many Ignorant Blind Zealots , so many Priest-ridden Furies , so many outed of their Estates on former Delinquencies , so many Thousands of Frenchified Officers and Cashiered Soldiers and Tories straggling there, shall they, think you, sooner joyn with English , against whom they have a blind Antipathy , than with those whom they look upon as damned Miscreants , Tyrants , Vsurpers of their Countrey and Religion , than with the *French Romanists* , whom they would welcome as Saviours and Restorers of their All : Nay as they think they lost all by the English , they'd venture all they have , viz. their Lives , for the French or other Foreigner . Neither can we be aware of all the Arms they may have hid , they may have Conveyed to them secretly ; of all the Arms their fury could make use of in an uproar ? What Store of Arms needed they for the Massacre of the *Danes* , or for the Massacre of the Protestants in *Ireland* ? And can't their Holy Father enjoyn again , on such an Occasion , a *Third Massacre* to be perpetrated to the full Honour of the *Holy Trinity in Three Persons* ?

In a word , what need we so much Dispute Touching the Impossibility of an Invasion , to render our selves more secure , when our own Histories do convince us how often , to our Cost , such

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11

such a thing hath been done , which we could not prevent , when for our sins God would suffer it to be , by some Art we could not foresee till done. And not to mention our General Conquests , can we forget that same in King John's Time, those other Landings of *Spaniards* and *Italians* in *Ireland* in Queen Elizabeth's Time, at the Invitation of the Pope and Papists ? But you'll say we were then less Powerful, we were then more divided , we have stopped those Gapps ; and it may be too they have refined their Policies and Ways of Attacking to the height of your Preparedness: and what ever our Power is now , I am sure the French were never more formidable and more fit to struggle with us. And our secret Divisions are near as great as our open ones were then ; a little Spark from abroad, would perhaps, make it break out into a Flame ; and our secret Enemies are no less dangerous than open ones : These can be known and met withal , but those cannot ; and would be ready at a Watch-word to follow on the back of us ; arising, as it were, out of an Ambuscado.

Yet all this, dear Countreymen, is said to caution and not to dishearten us, and to Unite and prepare us ; as Fencers do shew the several Passes that can be made upon us , for to be ready to parry 'em, if need require.

My

My Design is not to dishearten, but to awaken and unite, to shew that this is the Greatest Plot of all, *viz.* to work our Disunion, which makes all others successful.

For I do not presume to say, That the French are just now ready for us, or preparing against us, but that the French do presume to set up Claims to our Countrey is apparent to the World in their Books and late Manifesto's; and give out mean, contemptible Characters of us, to seek to raise the Spirits of their Natives to triumph over us; that whether such things be done in Joke or Earnest, it is by such Artifices they began the Conquest of our Neighbours; its plain that they never let any of their Pretensions die; but watch fit opportunities for the execution of them; that the extraordinary number of their present Ships, is not answerable to any Design they might have: on any Inland Towns or Places in *Italy* or *Germany*. What use is there of Ships to sail on the Land, that if there were no other Attempt against us, their Fleet is such, that it ought to breed Jealousie and Fears of Encroachments upon the Right of our Sovereignty on these Seas, on our Plantations, Sea-port Towns, and our Inward and Outward Trade and Commerce; on the Rights and Priviledges of our Neighbours, who for these many Ages stood as our Bulwarks and Banks against the swellings of this ambitious and

and active Nation, never so powerful as now. That his strengthening and manning his Sea-port-Towns ought to be taken notice of, his turning out of all Protestant Officers from off his Ships. The Sums of Money he returns to *Rome*, the Prayers they make for his Designs there, the unconcernedness that *Rome* and other Popish Neighbours are in touching his vast Preparations. The strong Leagues he makes with *Swedeland* and *Denmark*, and with other Princes; wherein he strives to prevent us. All these Considerations, I say, should make us quickly to Re-unite among our selves, Prince and People, Dissenters and Protestants; and I dare say, if a War were thought fit to be made with *France*, in Union with our Neighbours, there would be no better means to Re-unite us all; for this is the grand Plot of all other Plots, to keep us still disunited, to open a gap and inlet in our Body for a Foreigner.

Yet after all, knowing that the main difficulty will still lie herein, to perswade us that the French are not so much our Friends as we believe them to be; and fearing we should be thought to wrong that Nation rashly or groundless, I will more particularly quote some of the Authors of the French Politick's Policies, which he proposes to his King, and will confirm by many Secret and Publick Transactions and Matters Fact, that in their continual Practice they do follow

low these Maximes. I will not insist on the means he offers of enslaving his own Country, let them look to that, of raising more the Nobilities power over the People; of devesting of the Parliaments Prerogatives to invest the King therewith; of bringing down the Clergy, that he make the Leeches of the Publick Revenue disgorge: Let him, I say, suggest means of Arming at Sea, without charge to the Crown, of improving of Trade, and the Colonies and filling of the Kings Coffers: But what hath he to do to be a *Pedagogue* to his Ambitious Prince, for to enslave other free Nations that have nothing to do with him.

This Politician then tells his King, That *Spain* is slow and stupid, and are not sensible of any smooth trick he may put upon 'em, but only of Affronts upon the Punctilio of Honour, yield 'em in that a little. He incites his Master to fill *Portugal* with Soldiers, to act in due time; and that the French Queen her self ought to second this by her Friends in *Spain*. He advises him to sow Divisions 'twixt the Prince of *Orange* and the *Hollanders* and the *English*, on the other side. To bridle *Spain*, and set these Nations to weaken and undermine each other. Let the King endeavour (faith he) to break their Leagues and Allies the one from the other, by feeding them with promises of imaginary

ginary supplies on that condition, and of joyning the French Fleet to theirs ; but they must have Orders to Act but for a shew and not in earnest.

Now he comes to propose the ways of undermining *England*. And first he calls her *Perfidious*, and without *Faith* or *Trust*. That *France* ought to make no *Treaty* or *Peace* with her, but on *advantageous* and *ambiguous* terms ; yet he wishes his *Master* to dissemble with *England* for to devour her the last. He then begins to declare by what *Artificers* this King must be brought to conceive *Jealousies* of his *English Subjects* and *Parliament*, and the *Parliament* likewise of the King ; and to bring about that they may not abide the *one* the *other*, nor close one with the other.

In keeping the *English* thus in *Feudes* among themselves (saith he) the *French* will have time to push the *Wheel* of their *Interest* forward, and promote their own *Designs* abroad and against us without *controul* or *suspicion*, and then it will be *easie* enough to find a *pretence* to break openly with us, either on the account of the *Title* of *France* we take, and that the King of *England* must be put to it to renounce the same ; as *Queen Elizabeth* forced *Francis* the *Second* of *France* and *Queen Mary* of *Scotland*

to quit the Title of *England*, they put in the Style, &c. or else to pick a Quarrel on the Point of the Precedency of our Ambassadors.

Then he comes to shew after what manner *France* must seize on *Scotland*, seeing that thence first sprung the Fire (as he says) that set *England* on a Flame. Then he doubts not but that *Ireland* will carry things very far of it self. Afterwards that *Sects* must be set at variance, one English with another, by which means *Germany*, and the *Seventeen Provinces* were put to Confusion.

That the King of *England* must be made a Favourer of the *Catholicks*, and Letters to be framed which must be interpreted for the proving of it. Then that the *Hollander* must be flattered that the French will make the Trade fall from *England* into their hands. That *Belle Isle*, or the Island of *Rhe* may be given to the Knights of *Maliba*, who must demand of *England* to restore the *Commanderies* and *Benefices* they formerly had here.

But this Author finding that his Master would be too much fettered, by seeking out Pretences of Right to Countries, tells him plainly that he needs such and such places more; and that's reason enough (for their Conscience.) He needs

needs (saith he) to get Strasburg, the French Comty, the State of Milan, and of Gene, Portolongone and Piombin; for to reduce Switzerland, Savoy, Tuscany, Madera, Parma and Rome it self; that Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily would follow of themselves! But that in fine, Fontaraby, Navar, Majorca, and Minorca, would fit him mighty well toward his Universal Monarchy Undertaking; but he's a Fool, could not he have put him on the Conquering of Spain at his first step, and so all these same subordinate States would fall to him by course.

Being then in Employ at the French Court, we were told that his Majesty of Great Britain, as soon as he read these pernicious Maximes, lookt upon one of the *Colbertis*, then here Ambassador, angrily saying, He well perceived that France did not coaks him but to destroy him. But that they brag'd that Colbert put it handsomely off, by saying, That this Book was composed by *Lisola the German*, and to defame France; which incited the Curious to Examine whether that were true or not, but they found that the stile and manner was quite different, and that these Maximes were but for the advantage of France alone.

This Manuscript of the French Politician  
had

had lain long in the French Kings Cabinet, whence an Officer was found to have stollen a Copy of it; then it was printed clandestinely, and care was taken for the suppressing it.

But to evince it more closely and undeniably, that that Book, with the other, which I quoted above, came out of the French Mint, that's out of their Cabinets; I'll manifest it by their late Practice in every one of those Maximes, that are set down in the *French Politician*. It's true, that Mareschal *Villeroy*, a great Statesman, was wont to reduce the main Stratagems, by which they wheaded their Neighbours, to these two, *Par Finance & Fineſſe*, that is by Money and Cunning and Conney too, which is one of their chief Nets to catch their Neighbours in. But to come to particulars, Their chief Artifices for dividing and undermining their Friends, may be reduced to these following: 1. By *Sinons* or pretended Fugitives. 2. By Pentioners in our Councils. 3. By Alliances and French Ladies. 4. By breaking open and diciphering our Secretes Letters. 5. By sending Auxiliaries that favour our Enemies. 6. By Ambiguous Treaties, to gain time and advantage of breaking them. 7. By spreading Slaunders and fomenting Jealousies betwixt the Kings and their People. 8. By fentertaining a secret League with the Turk.

Now

Now to begin with those more general and remote means, which *France* takes to divide her Neighbours in their Leagues and Amity. She usually calls in the Turk upon the back of 'em; and this *most Christian* King will not stick to enter into secret Covenants with that Antichristian Tyrant against the rest of Christendom. I need not mount up so high as *Francis the I.* *Henry the II.* and other their Successors, who openly brought in the Turk against *Charles the V.* and other Emperors; publick Histories can bear me Witness in it. *Rincon* and *Fregose* were taken by the way, seized with Instructions from *Francis the I.* to *Soliman*, to excite this Infidel to War against the Christian Princes; and when any of *Francis* his Neighbours would upbraid him with such Antichristian Treacheries, he could putt it off but with a Drollery: *What*, says he; *May not I, when beset with Wolves, call in for Dogs to help me.* But to come to our times, What made the French to be the occasion of the loss of *Candia*, and to yield the advantage at *Gigerys* and *Hongary*, but for to manage the Turkish Amity to oppose him to the Emperor, if he proffers to stir or to enter into Tripple League. They sent some Supplies, tis true, to dazzle the World, but when *La Feuillade* (who knew not the Secret) brought his Men to an Engagement, he was opposed by *Coligny*;

Coligny; who had Orders to do things but for a few. Besides, the King sent Counter Orders with some of the major Officers, which they were to read, but when they came to *Candia*; Monsieur *De Lowras* hindred many of the most valiant and considerable Officers, Gentry and Soldiers, to go thither, even as *Voluntiers*. In fine, The Divisions, Counter-seasons, and wilful Misunderstandings of the French with their Allies, in that occasion, did more to the loss of the City, than the Batteries of the Turks, who had spent some score years in vain toward the Conquest of that place, but could never get it out of the *Venetians* single hands, till these double-dealing French Friends came into help more toward the losing of it than the maintaining it; so that the *Venetians* might have had more reason to send back these French Supplies than they had in returning home Prince *Alme-  
rick of Modena's* Succours upon some such suspi-  
cion.

And the Turkish Ambassador (a thing very unusual to be sent from the Ottoman Grandeur) who afterwards was dispatch'd to the French Court, unriddles the Matter, and though the King made the difficile and scornful with him, yet he sent Orders to caress him and make much of him in secret; as looking upon the Mahumetans to be one of the chief Supporters of his Crown and State.

And

And as the French will be Friends with the Turks to use 'em against their Enemies, so with those they pretend openly to help, as their Friends, they deal as with Turks in effect, by underhand Conspiracies; I mean in their Auxiliary Supplies to their Allies: Their Succours tend but to leave 'em in the lurch, to be destroyed by their Concurrents; that when he hath ingaged the Frog and silly Mouse to a Fight, to weaken the one the other, he, the French Kite, might the more easily snatch 'em both away in his greedy Talons. Besides what we alledged above of his treacherous Auxiliaries to *Plongary* and *Cardia*, we may intimate those he sent some years ago to help *Holland* against the Bishop of *Münster*; and a little afterwards on the same Claims lets *Münster* again *Holland*; and when it came to the pull, leaves him to the mercy of the *Hollander*, all he sought for, being but to seek to destroy these two (Supporters of *Flanders*) the one by the Hands of the other. His Design was the same touching *England*, when of late he sent his Fleet to assist us against *Holland*, with secret Orders to *d'Estrée*, to leave the English and Hollander to destroy each other.

While *France*, both at the Treaty of the *Pyrrenees*, and afterwards, had sworn a firm Offensive and Defensive League with *Spain*; they underhand fought to weaken their Allies, by lending men and money with *Colbert*, *Schomberg*, and

under *Turenne's* Name, as Voluntiers to the Portuguezes, till a Ship that was taken by the Spaniards, happily discovered that the Portuguezes were stirred up and incouraged by the French in their Attempts against the Catholick King. *France*, by reason of a French Princess, seemed to be the greatest Friend in the World to *Poland*, but to shew what Friendship that was, they manage with *Swedeland* that Treaty of *Stundorff* seemingly in favour to the Polanders, but in effect very prejudicial to them, and in the mean time *Avagour*, *Lombres*, and *Bezieres*, are employed to set these Crowns together by the Ears, and to perswade King *Cazimer* of *Poland* to lay down his Crown, to make way for *Conde*, *Newburg*, or for some other Votary of *France*. Moreover, while this coaksing Nation did hugg the Emperour, he finds such Papers in the taking of *Muran*, a Fortress in the *Upper Hungaria*, which manifestly shewed that the French had in the mean time incouraged the Hungarians in this Rebellion.

3; Another Artifice of theirs is to send out *Sions*, or pretended Eugenives, which are forsooth, banished from their Court, yet these are in a secret Intelligence with them to send to 'em all Foreign Intelligences, by seeming to betray *France* to that Nation whereunto they fly. Thus have we known and seen Monsieur *Gourville* to be banish'd, as it were upon the account of *Fouquet*, to *Brus-*

Brussels, Madrid, and the Hague. There to screw himself into favour, he communicated to 'em some empty Seerets, to hide from them the true State of Affairs of France. His Couriers did seemingly go from Paris to Flanders and Holland, and backward again; and in this Hurry, Course and Intercourse, he fed the Spaniards but with Chymera's, and sent an Accompt of their real Designs into France: But after all, when this Impostor was found out by the Spaniard, he was as heartily wellcomm'd at Paris, as if no grudge had ever been; and from Intendant of the Prince of Condé's, he was received into an inner favour. I could mention the Guizes in former times, who were banisht, to gull the Protestants, and some of late sent into England, and perhaps the Earl of J. (who in their Language makes sixteen) is this last month fled hither into England, upon no other occasion.

4. What should I run over the particulars I above promised to demonstrate, when all observing persons may prove them to themselves. When his late breaches of the Treaties of the Pyrenees, of Breda, of Westphalia, and of Nimeguen, do shew that France values no otherwise such Ties, than Lisander did the solemnest Oaths, that is to deceive men thereby, and to get a fit opportunity of breaking them to his advantage. But we intend to set forth shortly an Abstract of the Treaties of France with the House of Austria in this last Century, and the Reasons of the Alternative Growth and Decline of each of these, and therein it will from the words of the Treaties and Impartial Historians appear, how far the

French are to be trusted to in this point of Transactions, and Covenants.

5. Now as to the use they may make of Emisaries and Pensioners abroad, to make Factions in the Neighbouring Courts; the clear-sighted know that Monsieur *Vauban* was sent into *Germany* but for to stir *Saxony* and *Rugenia*, against the House of *Austria*. Each one may perceive that the Prince *Furstenburg*, who is in *Bavaria*, does act in consort with the other *Furstenburg*, that resides in *France*: And that Monsieur *Gremonville* was the occasion of the Revolt in *Hungary*; for which and several other Divisions he wrought in *Vicuna*, he was expell'd more civilly than he deserved.

The Archbishop of *Gnesne* and the Mareschal, *Sebieski*, were the Pensioners that *France* bragg'd of in the Court of *Poland*; and of some also in ours, which could be named, but that a respectful tenderness for my Countrymen makes me more reserved, and shall shut them up in my own Breast, hoping they have since repented of such base and unnatural Treacheries, toward their generous and gracious King, and dear Countrey; especially knowing some of 'em to be dead, and others almost dying: which were mentioned in Parliament.

6. Now touching French Princesses they match out, to have occasion thereby to divide their Neighbours, God-forbid that I should think that all the Ladies of that Rank were *Fredegonde*, *Branebaut*, or *Helena* like, but that as this latter was the occasion of the subtle *Grecians* getting foot into the *Trojan Territories*, and

of imbroyling and ravaging it by long Wars; so I observed that most commonly those French Princes are Engines of State, to carry along with 'em abroad Corresponding Colonies of that restless, ambitious, and intriguing Nation, to make the interest of that Court where they go to bend to that of their Native Countrey, which they ever love best. I'll but glance at Examples, The very memory of *Mary of Nevers* is odious in *Poland*, by whose occasion that Country was brought into such inward Disturbances and Actions, that not long ago King *Casimir* himself at last was fain to quit the Crown for a quiet Coole in the Abbey of *St. Germain* at *Paris*. But the observant in Publick Affairs may find fresh Presidents hereof in *Tuscany*, *Portugall*, and perhaps *England* not long since; and I am afraid that Lady they of late sent to *Spain*, will be the pretence in time to come, of making more Demands than that of *Maffrick*, which they would now go about.

7. Hitherto we have toucht of the Causes or Instruments the French do make use of, now of the Effect, which is Divisions in Foreign Courts, either to cut out work for such at home, that they may be no Obstacle to the Carier of the French Conquests; or to make a Breach among us, at which they may creep in more easily. For the proof hereof, for brevities sake I'll refer you to what I hinted above, touching the Divisions

sions the French Emissaries wrought in *Poland* in and before the year 71, and likewise about and before that time in *Germany*, when their Agents swarmed there to sow those Seeds of War which we have since seen sprung up to such a height as cannot be yet cut down nor extirpated possibly by all the hands in *Europe*. *Colbert the Junior* (as I mention'd before) not long since carried away Corn and Coin, *viz.* Thirty thousand Crowns into *Portugal*, by way of Loan as it were, to raise the Countrey against the Spaniard, and so make a Diversion from *Flanders*. But the Instructions and Covenants whereby the French required some Sea-port Towns on the Coast of *Spain* to be given to themselves (as I warrant you they'll serve no Friend for nothing) these I say were seized in another Ship that straggled into the Spaniards Nett, where all the Mine was discovered. Such was the Disturbances they wrought in *Lorrain*, that the late *Duke* (somewhat guilty thereof himself) dolefully cried out, *That the Neighbourhood of France was a smoke that would drive him out of his own Countrey and Estate.*

What should I mention the Jealousies, Dissensions and Divisions, which we with tears behold here to be wrought by them in our *England* and its Dependants, when any unbyass'd considering person may perceive that they strive to repeat the Scenes of the late Intestine Tragedy, wherein

wherein that Wicked French Embassadoat Monsieur de Thou, by his Agents confessed and repeated too late, to have acted here the Prologue, by traducing, blasting, and heightning in that moderate Royal Martyr a propensity to Popery, forsooth, by mis-representing the King to the People, the People and Parliament to the King, by unsuspected Instruments ; by contriving means to divide the unwary Protestants about Formalities and petit Differences, about Indifferent Things, wherein it is impossible to unite 'em in no otherwise than by Charity, Meekness, and Patience ; for Persecution is observed to increase Proselytes, and make 'em more zealous and vertuous ; which otherwise without opposition would languish and decay : but if the work be of God, as Gamaliel said, that cannot be destroyed by Men by all art or power. When by such Artifices the French and Jesuit had blinded some Dissenting Zealots with specious Pretences of remoying evil Councillors and of some Incroachments, then things being ripe, the greedy Lawless Souldier is brought on the Stage, to make our King and People bleed together, without seeing the Hook, but too late, when at first moderate and impartial Counsels might have healed things, if they might be suffered to come to an understanding, and to touch the Root of the Disease ; *Sed quid hæc ingrata revolvo.*

But,

But remember in a word, That whether Times tend to a further Dis-union of Spirits, or to a therow Union, yet in either Juncture the Judgment of God and Man will soon find out thole base Jewes, thole accendances, thole French Pensioners and Lawless Statesmen, that seek to divide the good Father and his poor Children, and to rent miserably their own Mothers Bowels for private ends by unworthy Policies. And those Persons or Party (whatever it be) which recede most from French Devices and Popish Forms, and shall in their plain meaning and counsels, tend but to close to the honest Fundamental Laws of their Countrey and of the Gospel, after a simple, loyal, and charitable Interpretation; they and only they shall prevail and be in request with their King and Countrey at the long Run; for that God will be above Man. In fine, I refer to the Reader to judge, and to our Superiors to determine, Whether the mean proposed in the following Discourse (which lay by me) be so seeseable or practicable, which however I meant to be of this use, to make a Diversion of all Englishmenes inward bitterness and choller, against a more fit Object and Enemy; that they may cease to look upon one another with a sharp Eye, that look off rather towards abroad, whence the Spring of our Divisions come; *viz. from France and Rome.*

MURKIN, and WYATT 12 : 1629. Ed. 12 : 1629. 12 : 1629. 12 : 1629.

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and I will not avail my self of this  
to give a bad name to the old and famous Barber of  
T

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THE  
French Politician

FOUND OUT.

 Hat the greatest dangers of Spain  
were from England, by reason  
of our power at Sea, and that  
we could block up the Spanish  
Ports at pleasure; this our Monsieur  
believed as firmly, as if  
it had been an Article of his  
Creed, and that the Plot, as he had laid it, in its  
success was Infallible.

'Tis a Truth. But if it were some years ago the  
Interest of this Crown to accord to that Maxim;  
Time, and the present weaknesses of Spain sinking

under its own burdens) have turn'd the Ballance, and made it impracticable. The Face and State of Affairs are now very much changed. *Henry the Seventh* was too nearly allied with the *House of Burgundy*, and *Ferdinand the Catholic*, not to have oppos'd the Cabals, which were then forged against *Mary*, to bereave her of the *Low-Countries*. His Son *Henry the Eighth* followed the same Counsels; and if at any times *Charles the Fifth* was travers'd by him, it arose from that just Apprehension he had of his growing Grandeur; Fortune being more favourable to him, than to *Francis the First*, whose losſ had been a fair Step unto his own.

Queen *Elizabeth* harboured the same Jealousies; for *Spain*, puffed up with a long continued course of prosperous successes, was not arriv'd to that pitch of Declension we see it now adays. And if *Charles the First* beheld with an Eye of Envy the progress of *France*, *Charles the Second* might do it also, his Fear being much more warrantable, because that Kingdom is grown more powerful, more formidable than when his Father reigned. And there be Arguments of Glory, Revenge, and Interest for my Assertion, all which, according to the best of my judgment, are strictly interwoven one within the other.

Glory demands the continuance of the (triple) League; because this had twice bridled a Prince who had slip'd out of it, and who, without this Restraint,

Restraint, would have over-run all bounds by reason of his unmeasurable Ambition, the sole and unvariable Rule of all his Undertakings. Besides, it can be no dishonour unto *England* to be reproach'd of *France*, as heretofore, of Slackness in assisting her, and that we loved to prolong and foment her Civil Wars, if not to make them perpetual.

Revenge is yet another and stronger Motive to invigorate us in our conduct, whether you reflect upon what is past, or on things present. For the present, 'tis well known that the *French* promises are only tendered us for the better enabling them to play their own Game; and the mischiefs they are now a brewing, should now inspire us with a greater abhorrency of their greater basqued Villanies.

Moreover, those brave Methods propounded by our *French* Politician for the subversion of this Kingdom, whose Glory Eclipseth theirs, are no longer with any patience to be endured.

Add farther that injurious manner wherewith they treat *England*, because it carries the Balance of *Europe*, and supports the Oppressed against their Violence and Tyranny.

And could we not remember those Invectives wherewith they have wounded the whole Nation, yet this should be considered, that they never spared the Sacked persons of our Princes.

Ribier is pleas'd to strew these sweet Flowers upon Henry the Eighth, viz. That he was the most Infidel and unconstant Prince of his Age, full of Tension and Double dealing, whose Soul Symboliz'd with the Seas environing his Island.

And the fore-mentioned Author of the French Politicks adviseth, that the King now reigning should be voic'd a *Roman Catholic*, thereby to procure him his Subjects hatred, and to Augment it be feigned Letters written to some of the leading *Protestant Lords*, to render them suspected, and procure their Ruin by a Maxim, which with extream imprudence they themselves have divulged to the World.

These Counsels and Invectives were all forged by them, because *Henry* would not turn the Scales wholly of their side to destroy *Spain* and *England* in consequence thereof, which without this invincible Obstruction, must have been together by the same Torrent overwhelmed.

And as to what concerns *Charles the Second*, that general interest, in which insensibly he is engaged, affords Alliment to a damn'd Plot, which is by them secretly carried on against him. But I pass this by, and come to the Question under debate.

And it is this: That the Consideration of what is past should so far influence a potent Prince, who hath his Sword in his hands, as to carve out his own satisfactions from them, whose insensibleness of doing wrongs raiseth them to such a degree of Insolence, as to deride us.

Aqui-

*Aquitain*, *Normandy*, and their dependant Provinces, together with *Guynes*, *Ardres*, *Boulogne*, and *Calais*, ancient Demeans of the Crown of *England*, are such important pieces, and their Conquest so easie, that they will surrender themselves as soon as *England* shall seriously invade them; provided, that the Obligation of the League and Powers composing it, remain firm and inviolable; and that from a meer defensive War we become Aggressors, and despoil him of those Trophies, who, after the glorious Example of his Ancestors, hath enlarr'd the bounds of his own Dominions on the wrack and losses of his Neighbours.

But and if this Design be delay'd, and leasure given *France* to debase *Spain*, then all must yield to the rapid course of that Nation, who is now making Chains for us, nay, carrieth them with her, to bind and enslave such who shall first make head against her, and at long run, of all those who either secretly or openly maintained or abetted this horrible Design against the common and public safety. And let her Neighbours be once brought down, *England* devested of her Friends will be little more than the work of one day, and must fall in that very moment she is Assaulted. The pretext is ready, either *England* shall lose the Title of *France*, or *France* will usurp that of *England*. I'le explain my self somewhat more largely.

France being now rid, and standing in no longer fear of her Competitors, will infallibly break with England, imitating herein Queen Elizabeth, who quarell'd with Francis the Second, for Entiteling himself Heir of that Crown she possessed, and whereof she was exceeding jealous, Mary of Scotland having furnished her Husband with a Title. But suppose this colourable pretence be neglected, yet will he serve himself of one more remote, for who so hath a mind to pick quarrels, and wage War, will never talk so big and loud, as the whole World may hear him. I'll not lead you far to fetch an Instance.

Lewis, Son of Philip Augustus, King of France, feigned in England, maugre all the oppositions of King John, who was deposed for his Tyrannies. At length John having recollected his miscarriages, reconciled himself with the Pope, becomes his Tributary, demulceth his Holiness with his golden Promises, and profound Submissions, and Lewis unfortunately loseth his newly acquir'd Crown. 'Tis true, he bequeathed the Right thereof (such an one as it is) unto his Successors, who preserve it carefully, and assert it publicly, in a formal Prayer sung in these express words at their Coronation, viz. *That he will never relinquish the Scepter of the ancient Saxons, Mercians, and other Princes, who have reign'd in England.* And therefore the Kings of France, since Lewis the Eighth, may with more justice, say they, assume the Title of Kings of England, than the Kings of England style themselves Kings of France. It

It was *Ribbit* that set up this imaginary Title, and suggested unto *France* a pretext and ground for falling out with *England* upon the first and next favourable opportunity. I have given her the first Intelligence of the Thunderbolt: *England* may yet in time avoid it.

Is it to be imagin'd that *Loveis*, and many great ones, whose Fortune and that of their Friends depends upon Warlike Employments, will not now stir their King to those new attempts against *England*, (in case they want other Employment) shewing unto him the easiness of it, from the Divisions, Jealousies, and Unprovidedness that *England* is in, and the many secret Friends they have here. But in case they did alter these Measures, or not now execute them, yet letting our forwardness, and our Spirits, Eyes, and Arms, to be up and ready for them; that, I say, will make still our conditions better with them, whether we stand their Enemies, Friends, or Neuters; or herwise they will be more apt to slight both the one and the other.

But lastly, let's give Interest leave to follow Revenge, and shew what Measures we ought to take from the Consideration of this cogent Topic. I confess the Motive is interwoven with that of Glory; but yet more firmly, because it runs on two Principles, and both of vast weight and consequence; the one is particular and private Interest, the other is more general and public. This last aims at the common Repose of *Europe*, and its care and perpetual

petual endeavour must be to restrain the Ambition of those two great Potentates, who court the Empire, which cannot be effected without conserving *England's* Peace at home, and confining those two enraged Neighbours to their just and respective Bounds, that if one of them should win any thing from his Rival, he may not presently invade *England*, who became an idle Spectator of their Actions, without cherishing their mutual Enmities, and giving a Curb to their several Enterprizes. If Reason of State speaks loudly in deaf Ears, Glory doth it in shriller and clearer Terms.

But over and above this general Peace of *Europe*, wherein I could wish *England* were occupied, there is somewhat in special that should rouse her up from her present Lethargic drowsiness, *viz.* That *France* brags how easil it is to blind her Eyes, and cause her to take what new Measures she pleaseth.

You will say these are points of grand Importance, Convince *England* of them. Well, I shall debate of both immediately.

Let's first touch at this of the common Safety, and we will in the next place consider of the proper means to bound *France*, that she may not abuse their Credulity, who can certainly and absolutely mortifie her.

*Marillac*, Ambassador for *Francis the First*, thus writes to his Master from *London*, that the *English* were displeased they had suffered the *French* to fortify

tifie *Ardres*, and that before it was too late, they would hinder the finishing those Fortifications: Adding, "That they were next to the Heart  
 "that the King had fortified *Ardres*, and that  
 "they repented very much to have permitted our  
 "men proceed so far, that yet notwithstanding they  
 "had time enough to reduce matters to their former  
 "state, because they had been informed that *Ardres*  
 "could not yet in one whole year be so repaired; but that  
 "it might be as easily forc'd.

But if *Ardres*, which is no more than a shadow of what *France* possesseth in the *Low Countries*, did heretofore strike a Jealousie into *England*, should not that gross multitude of important Towns, and the Thirds of a large and vast Estate, render her now by far much more jealous? especially since it hath given such fearful and violent shocks unto the whole Land, made another Neighbour Republick tremble, yea and it trembles to this very day at their near Approaches; the *French* Armies being led on by a mighty Captain trained up in the School of business, enur'd to Hardships and fortunate Successes in all his Conduct and Administrations. And *Ardres* (to lay nothing of *Calais* and *Graveling*) is something less than *Dunkirk*, if it be considered according to the present Estimate that *France* doth set upon it. These two places are the two Ports, from whence one day the Storm shall be wasted over into *England*, if *England* suffer *France* to incorporate the Naval Forces of *Holland* with her

own, and to inoculate that fair Bud into her Imperial Crown. Persons of the weakest Understanding may without difficulty penetrate into the Issues and Successes of such an Union.

And let it be remembred, that *France* was formerly invenem'd against *England* for redemanding *Calais*, and having once got it out of the *Spaniards* hands, she wanted neither Armies, nor any other considerable means, to make a sure and speedy Conquest of other places.

If Fear then bounded their proceedings, because it was not so easie a matter to dispossess the *English*, where once they had got footing ; yet was it easie enough to disseile and unroot others, either by Force or Treaty, as they did justly enough by that of *Vervins* ; yet now the Tables are turn'd, for they once understanding that *Spain* is brought upon her knees, the Conquest of that and *England* will not cost much time nor pains. The Balance being now removed, their Forces augment daily, and like a violent Inundation carry all before them. It's true, this is yet impossible if *England* do not stand neuter, while other Nations are entering into more than a Triple League ; which to effect the one and hinder the other, they turn every stone, they embarrass all Affairs, they support the Intrigue with a thousand hopes, and those hopes with a profuse expence of Treasure, which forceth a passage through those sordid Souls, whose sole Interest is their private Gain and Advantage. And that which

which is most surprizing is this, they engage the Favourites, who are Lords of th' Ascendant at Court or elsewhere, and at this rate believe themselves potent enough to give what Laws they please to all politick Transactions, if so be the true Interest give ground unto the false, which is cheating, changeable, and infallibly destructive to them that do embrace it.

And by these means they of late cut the *Gordian Knot* of that Triple League, as if they were cock-sure beforehand of their designs, and their busines were already done unto their hands; *Pomponne* was dispatch'd into *swedeland*, to disengage that Crown from the League by the golden promises of Conquests, Pensions, and Presents, which will go very far in a poor Countrey, and remove whatever Obstacle stands in his way to the Empire of all *Europe*.

The worst is, that in *France* at those times they did publish this Negotiation, branding *England* with the goodly Names of *Unconstant and Perfidious*. Which brings to my mind a story of the *Viscount of Narbonne*, who told an *Englishman*, "That six hundred Tun of Wine and a Pension had quickly sent them "back again to *England*. The other answering, "It "was a Tribute and no Pension. This was in the Reign of *Lewis XI.* who disengaged *England* from succouring the Dukes of *Burgundy and Bretaigne*. The Jest was biting, but 'tis the usual Coyn where-with *France* pays such whom it openly flatters, that

so she may if possible ruin and strangle them the more cunningly.

A League with *England* blocks up the *Spanish* Havens, so saith *du Plessis*; and the *French* are hot and intent upon it. Truth is, the Daughter of Time and Time must discover the events of this Maxim. Onely let me add by the way, that if *France* cannot prevail with *England* to do this Jobb for her, she will tack about and treat with *Spain* upon other terms, that relinquishing the *Spanish* Netherlands she shall be recompenced more abundantly with the Spoils of some other parts of *Europe*, which *France* will conquer for her. We will unriddle this Mystery, and let *England* seriously consider,

*Castillon* in his Embassie for *Francis L* writing from *London* adviseth his Master to a League with *Spain* against *England*; "For (saith he) I would ever counsel Your Majesty to quit other designs, and accord with *Spain*, and to give this Kingdom in prey, which may be with more facility and less expence effected, than to take *Calais*; for the expence cannot last above one moneth or six weeks at the most. Divide *England* between you, and let each take those parts of it which lie most commodious and convenient for him. And in the clole he subjoyns, "Your Majesty may keep *Wales*, and *Cornwall*, and *Scotland* for your self, and leave the sorry remainders unto the Emperor.

There be three things worthy our observation from this Embassadors Advice. The one is, that

*France*

*France* believed she might cheat *Spain* into this treacherous Conquest, provided *Spain* would but sacrifice to her Covetousness and Ambition the *Low Countries*. The second is, that *Spain* keeps fast and faithful to the Publick, and prefers it before her own private Interest. And then lastly, because of this Phantastick League *England* must immediately and infallibly be conquer'd as soon as invaded, especially let her be once abandon'd of her Allies, and that *France* have brought *Spain* and *Holland* upon their knees, and hath united their scattered disjoyned Naval Forces with her own. I trust my Sentiments are plain, so plain that the meanest Capacity can comprehend me.

Alliances betwixt Crowns bring little profit to the People. This is visible in the Matches between the two Royal Houses of *France* and *England*, for no sooner was *Henrietta Maria* wedded unto King *Charles*, but State-Interest and the Capricious Humours of the Favourites interrupted that Peace, which a long time before had continued between both Kingdoms, and by the Marriage was sworn to be perpetuated. Experience also of what had past might have render'd *Spain* more advised, and to have avoided that snare, into which she ran through false Maxims, with a great deal of Joy.

I'll onely quote one passage out of the Memoirs of the Duke of *Sully*; he then writing to *Henry IV.* about his Intrigues with *Spain* tells him; "That the growth of one Prince is the diminution of another" that

“that no Parentage, Affinities, Leagues, Peace, Treaties,  
 “Agreements, Oaths, or reciprocal Promises, could ever  
 “yield sufficient Precautions for time to come against In-  
 “terest of State.

I could wish this Memoir affixed on the Cabinet of Madrid for their future Reformation, and that in time to come they would take other Measures; sith Lewis XIV. adheres most pertinaciously to the Maxims of *Sully*, and that after a Treaty sworn with the greatest seriousness and solemnity, and a Cession of all Rights made and verified in due form of Law. For instead of observing it they are now debating other Rights, and demand an hundred things, which being refused, they take up Arms, and proceed to the worst Acts of Hostility, leaving us without hopes of any Calm to follow upon this Storm, which menaceth with an universal Deluge all the Netherlands.

Give me leave to subjoyn one important Advice unto England: “*The Right of Edward III.* (saith *Labourenr*) is not worth the mentioning, were it not “to tell the world how unrighteous the English are in “their pretensions to it, and to manifest what necessity “lieth on us to keep that Nation at a bay, at a distance “from us, which is naturally quarrelsom, born our Enemy, “and that will borrow Assistance whereever she can get “it, and take up any the least pretext in the world to “subdue and ruine us. Robert Abbot of *La Celle* re- “proach'd an English Prelate with this, that his Coun- “trymen in their Inclinations resembled that Element “which

"which did encompass them, that is to say, they were  
 "cruel, proud, unconstant, and seditious. These are  
 noble Elogies indeed conferr'd upon your Friends,  
 Monsieur, in a time of perfect peace, nay upon your  
 best and most potent Friends, to whom you have  
 in this present Juncture of Affairs your Recourse,  
 and who are guilty of this very great Oversight, to  
 suffer themselves to be charmed by your Flatteries  
 and Cozenages.

When as Queen *Elizabeth* redemanded *Calais* for  
 just Reasons she then alleaged, the *French* resolved  
 rather to endure a War, wherewith she menac'd  
 them, than to surrender it : "Because (saith the  
 "same *Laboureur*) there was a double danger, one to  
 "suffer our ancient Enemies to get footing in the Conti-  
 "nent of *France*; and then too because they are Her-  
 "etics, who would always have a Faction in the State  
 "to revive their old Quarrels at pleasure; and that it  
 "more concern'd us now than heretofore, to shut them  
 "up with their new Religion on the other side the  
 "Sea.

This was done in the Sale of *Dunkirk*, and if any  
 other place offer it self to purchase, *France* will be  
 no Higler, but purchase it at any rate, supposing  
 she be discharged of her Wars with *Spain*. Again,  
 Queen *Elizabeth* insisting still upon the Restitution  
 of *Calais*, and speaking of it unto *Sancy*, he after  
 several shifts and excuses, "By God, Maaam, (quoth  
 "he) can Your Majesty be so simple as to imagine the  
 "King my Master would give you *Calais* again? Which  
 Answer

Answer touching her to the quick, she demands *Bon-  
loigne* in lieu of it. The King, who foresaw the  
Consequence of the *English* letting footing once  
more on *French* Ground, commanded her to be  
told, "That he had rather the King of Spain should give  
"him a Box on the ear, than the Queen of England  
"should give him a Filip. And in troth she had not  
*Calais* when the term of Eight Years was expired,  
although according to Treaty it was then to have  
been surrendered, or Hostages and sufficient Security  
for payment of Five hundred thousand Crowns  
promised her in case of Non-performance. But as  
usual they fail of their Words, and the good Queen  
onely recovered Six score thousand Crowns at the  
Treaty of *Troyes*.

Thus *Calais* is once again become *French*. *France*  
loves her own Repose and Glory too much ever to  
part with it; and the Subjects as well as their Prince  
are too much in love with it, to suffer it slip out of  
their hands. I speak but the very words of the Car-  
dinal of *Lorrain*; "There is no *Frenchman* (saith he)  
"but would rather hazard his Life, than advise the  
"King to surrender *Calais*, and would not more willingly  
"sacrifice his whole Estate, than once give his consent  
"thereto.

This was spoken like a true *Frenchman*, and their  
Neighbours should resent such daring Expressions as  
tenderly as they themselves do, if there be any thing  
of credit in what *S'aavedre* reports, "That the  
"Prince's Acquisis enhance his Dread and Reve-  
rence,

“venerable witness before his audience with  
“sorrows to do in view of King Edward’s death.”

Francis I. would never engage himself with  
Charles V. against England, fearing lest in the Con-  
quest of this Kingdom it should happen to him as it  
did in the Conquest of Naples, between Ferdinand  
of Aragon and Charles XII. The Emperour being un-  
able to brooke an Equal, and himself a Superior.  
Besides, Francis should have drawn upon himself a  
more potent Enemy, than hitherto whom he was  
rid: the Leopards of England being no less fer-  
tile than the Eagles of the Empire, or the Lions of  
Castile. Yes the Spaniards stiffly coquaded the English  
in their demands of Calais, confessing, “That they  
ought not to abandon them, and that if they were not  
“prosecuted, they very well knew Spain would be next  
“ruin’d; so that their own Losses would be greatest.”

This is written by the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Spain then reason’d solidly and judiciously. In  
prospect of this, Henry VIII. coined Medals of Gold,  
on whose Reverse a Hand appeared out of a Cloud,  
holding a Pair of Balances in Equilibrio; the two  
Scales whereof signified France and Spain, with this  
Motto, *Mediis mensibus placet plura*, and in a Capital  
ad Queen Elizabeth governed her self by the same  
Maxim, and assisted Henry VIII. so long as he was  
weakest; but seasonably forbore when once the law  
him stak’t up beyond his just and proper bounds;  
and ab that time righteously with this motto Francis I. and  
“England, my Country, had nothing to do with the

the Low Countries; and that he would never endure the  
French King should gain so much as one inch of ground  
there, and should never leave him. I answer

And when is Pope Clement VIII. told Cardinal  
Ossor, that England hateth France implacably, he re-  
plied, At this time England hateth Spain more; and that  
they ought now to regard the present state of affairs,  
which had united both French and English against  
a common Enemy by the common interest, which was  
evermore the strongest and severest bond among all  
States and Princes.

This Reason which once serv'd the turn of France,  
shall at another opportunity do Spain a kindness,  
because Kingdoms are not to be reputed strong or weak  
as they be in themselves, but as they hold comparison  
with their Neighbours. And from proportion therewith  
they are adjusted one unto another.

Du Plessis sent this Message to Walsingham in Eng-  
land, to the Abbot of Henry VIII on the German Pro-  
testants. Let's see what the we may have of those  
self same words to evince the true Interest of Eng-  
land. Charles I. was convinc'd of it, and Charles II.  
hath been also, and will be possibly yea more, when  
like a great and deep Statesman he shall be pleased to  
penetrate into the future. And it is not to be  
doubted, by the way he begins to take, and by what  
he hath done formerly in Person at the Head of his  
Army, that he will not suffer himself to be over-  
reached by false Reasonings, nor give his Slanderers  
occasion to say of him as of his Grandfather King

James, " That he knew not how, nor ever cared to  
" manage businesss, nor would once put his hands to  
" dispatch them, till such time as both men and oppo-  
" sitiones had quitted for seek him on the bloudy soules

I don't doubt but that Charles, our gracious King who now reigneth, will recollect what happen'd, how, and by whom, unto his Father; and what manner of Treatment he met with all in France, even with no less than Banishment. And for all possible Allurements from the French, he may be fully confident of receiving the same measure from them again; if the same occasion were, which God forbid; or if he quit Spain with his own true Interest; and that of his Kingdom, which subsists by Commerce, to embrace the Humours and Private Interest of half-sighted and corrupt Ministers. *France debiting none other Commodities than her Brandies and Apish Gewgaws*, in lieu of those substantial Merchandizes *England* hath of her own, and importeth for all Quarters of the habitable World. And when Realities are forsaken, and Deceits and Cheats taken, immoderate and restless Spirits do ordinarily take hold of such sensible Arguments, to alienate and imbiere the Hearts of the People; which though frequently too too querimonious, yet gracious Princes without humouring them in all their childish Cravings, will nevertheless comply with all that shall be manifestly for their solid Good.

It were a pleasant story to relate the Civilities of

Evane to Edward IV. who being at a piach, and driven out of his Kingdom by a Competitor, and applying himself to one of their Kings for Assistance, could get none other Answer than this,

" That the League was made with the King of England  
" and his States; but he being no longer King of England, France could not without violating the Articles  
" of that League implo their Arms against him, who was  
" then actually possessed of the Crown.

They discharged themselves of him very handsomely, and 'twas a fine piece of Raillery. God forbid we should be misinterpreted to give these as Lewygy Omens, that which we give as plain and sincere Items, not to rely upon the French Amity, which will prove a broken reed in case of need, as former and later Examples conyince us. Yet this Fear is groundless in our days (thanks be to God) for Charles is a Prince so August, of so much Justice, and withall so well acquainted with the World, as to that point, that he will not neglect the Glory redounding to him from those Victories he may achieue with a wet Finger, by treading in the Footsteps of his renowned Ancestours.

" he being all it's, then most needful to use such means,  
" when as a Sovereign Prince is grown so puissant by his  
" Arms, that the progress of his Victories do make him  
" enviable to his Neighbours. The Duke of Roan gives  
the same Advice in his aduise of Princes.

Thus

Thus I have endeavoured to lay open ~~Minster~~  
and his Policies, if our Eyes will be but open to  
see 'em. And though we have proposed such ways  
and measures of atta~~ching~~ the French in part of  
their own Dominions, which may not be deemed  
ed to be at this Juncture so practicable, as if we  
should rather go about to weaken 'em by helping  
their Enemies and our Allies; yet that is an  
Executive part, and fit for other persons to dir-  
rect and prescribe. Our Design here being only  
to make such an Answer as we thought the fittest  
to brow-beat that domineering Nation; we  
judged that the aptest and shortest way to refute  
their Contumelies and shallow Pretensions on Eng-  
land, was plainly to raise a Counter-battery of other  
Pretensions on France, which are more grounded;  
to speak to them like Britons, or old Englishmen, to  
borrow some strong Arguments ~~and~~ ~~honest~~ from  
both the Edwards, Quiver, to manifest that we are  
not so weak as to stand a scanning it with ~~such~~  
Scholar-like with a weak Pen, but rather Man-like  
to shew, that we are more ready to make an An-  
swer with our Swords, and with the point of it to  
prick this Bladder of Ambition, which so vainly  
puffs 'em up in conceit above their Neighbours,  
whom they so presumptuously despise, slander, and  
would trample under; as if they forgot that these  
English are the same when 'e're put to it, that they  
felt 'em to be at *Poitiers*, at *Grenne*, and many other  
Places in France, in the days of old.

But

But